

Registry Report

EDTA Registry Centre Survey, 1985

Report from the European Dialysis and Transplant Association Registry*

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Abstract. This paper summarises the information given on the 1985 EDTA Registry centre questionnaire which was returned by 82% of 1959 known dialysis and transplant units in 33 European countries. Trends in the use of different forms of renal replacement therapy are discussed, and attention drawn to the discrepancy between the EDTA centre and individual patient questionnaires as a source of demographic information on dialysis and transplantation. The results of special questions on dialyser re-use, dialysis equipment, AIDS, and hepatitis are presented, and information obtained from the special paediatric section of the centre questionnaire is also given.

Key words: EDTA Registry; Centre questionnaire 1985; Trends in RRT; Dialysis equipment; AIDS; Treatment of children

Introduction

The Registry of the European Dialysis and Transplant Association—European Renal Association (EDTA Registry) collects data from two sources: an individual *patient* questionnaire and a *centre* questionnaire. The centre questionnaire requests summary data on a unit's activity during the year, and also includes questions on topics of special interest. In contrast to the patient questionnaire, the format of the centre questionnaire is varied from year to year around a basic core of questions. These core questions relate to the demography of dialysis and

Table 1. Summary of centres known to the EDTA Registry in 1985, the number per million population (PMP) and the proportion (per cent) returning the 1985 centre questionnaire. Population figures are taken from the most recent World Bank Atlas [3]

| Country | Population in millions | Known centres | Known centres PMP | % Replied |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Algeria | 21.265 | 7 | 0.3 | 85.7 |
| Austria | 7.527 | 27 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Belgium | 9.856 | 59 | 6.0 | 91.5 |
| Bulgaria | 8.960 | 38 | 4.2 | 97.4 |
| Cyprus | 0.665 | 4 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 15.464 | 27 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| Denmark | 5.110 | 11 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Egypt | 46.172 | 31 | 0.7 | 61.3 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 61.205 | 331 | 5.4 | 77.0 |
| Finland | 4.902 | 27 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| France | 55.089 | 216 | 3.9 | 89.8 |
| German Dem Rep | 16.701 | 54 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Greece | 9.888 | 51 | 5.2 | 62.7 |
| Hungary | 10.692 | 13 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Iceland | 0.240 | 1 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Ireland | 3.533 | 5 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Israel | 4.172 | 29 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Italy | 57.033 | 392 | 6.9 | 67.3 |
| Lebanon | 2.624 | 7 | 2.7 | 14.3 |
| Libya | 3.620 | 3 | 0.8 | 33.3 |
| Luxembourg | 0.365 | 5 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| Morocco | 21.347 | 5 | 0.2 | 20.0 |
| Netherlands | 14.411 | 50 | 3.5 | 82.0 |
| Norway | 4.151 | 17 | 4.1 | 100.0 |
| Poland | 36.918 | 54 | 1.5 | 94.4 |
| Portugal | 10.202 | 40 | 3.9 | 82.5 |
| Spain | 38.523 | 199 | 5.2 | 89.4 |
| Sweden | 8.337 | 35 | 4.2 | 97.1 |
| Switzerland | 6.572 | 38 | 5.8 | 97.4 |
| Tunisia | 7.068 | 10 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Turkey | 48.266 | 19 | 0.4 | 84.2 |
| United Kingdom | 56.327 | 67 | 1.2 | 94.0 |
| Yugoslavia | 22.955 | 87 | 3.8 | 69.0 |
| Total Registry | 620.160 | 1959 | 3.2 | 82.0 |

Table 2. Summary of new patients accepted onto renal replacement therapy during 1985 in Europe; based on data from the centre questionnaire, supplemented by National Keymen. Both the absolute number of new patients and the acceptance rate per million population are given for each country

| Country | Data available % centres | New patients in 1985 n | Per million population |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Algeria | 85.7 | 81 | 3.8 |
| Austria | 85.2 | 522 | 69.4 |
| Belgium | 91.5 | 610 | 61.9 |
| Bulgaria | 89.5 | 291 | 32.5 |
| Cyprus | 100.0 | 32 | 48.1 |
| Czechoslovakia | 96.3 | 361 | 23.3 |
| Denmark | 81.8 | 221 | 43.2 |
| Egypt | 38.7 | 318 | 6.9 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 63.1 | 3 635 | 59.4 |
| Finland | 85.2 | 220 | 44.9 |
| France | 72.2 | 2 366 | 42.9 |
| German Dem Rep | 100.0 | 534 | 32.0 |
| Greece | 54.9 | 573 | 57.9 |
| Hungary | 92.3 | 202 | 18.9 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ireland | 100.0 | 170 | 48.1 |
| Israel | 75.9 | 245 | 58.7 |
| Italy | 54.6 | 2 670 | 46.8 |
| Lebanon | 14.3 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Libya | 33.3 | 24 | 6.6 |
| Luxembourg | 80.0 | 19 | 52.1 |
| Morocco | 100.0 | 78 | 3.7 |
| Netherlands | 90.0 | 711 | 49.3 |
| Norway | 76.5 | 149 | 35.9 |
| Poland | 79.6 | 385 | 10.4 |
| Portugal | 67.5 | 497 | 48.7 |
| Spain | 78.9 | 1 830 | 47.5 |
| Sweden | 77.1 | 518 | 62.1 |
| Switzerland | 86.8 | 385 | 58.6 |
| Tunisia | 80.0 | 139 | 19.7 |
| Turkey | 63.2 | 240 | 5.0 |
| United Kingdom | 100.0 | 2 427 | 43.1 |
| Yugoslavia | 56.3 | 742 | 32.3 |
| Total Registry | 70.6 | 21 195 | 34.2 |

transplantation and include items such as the number of new patients accepted for treatment and the number of grafts performed.

Demographic information published by the Registry is based on returns to both the individual patient and centre questionnaires [1,2]. These sources often yield different figures. The reasons for this are varied and include incomplete registration of individual patients, a discrepancy between the number of centres which return centre and patient questionnaires, and some double reporting on the centre questionnaire. Demographic information based on returns to the centre questionnaire is usually available prior to that derived from the patient questionnaire.

Both patient and centre questionnaires are mailed at the end of each year. Centres which do not return the centre questionnaire by a specified date are sent a reminder, and if they fail to respond, an attempt is made to ascertain the missing information through National Keymen, who work closely with the Registry. Table 1

summarises centres known to the Registry in each of the 33 countries which report, the number per million population, and the proportion returning the 1985 centre questionnaire. Units which returned the questionnaire did not necessarily provide all the information requested.

This article is based on data provided in the 1985 centre questionnaire, and the returns, shown in Table 1, have in some cases been supplemented by information from National Keymen (Tables 2-5).

Demography of Dialysis and Transplantation in 1985

Table 2 summarises numbers of new patients accepted onto renal replacement therapy during 1985. The Table shows the proportion of centres for which data were available either from the centre questionnaire or through the

Table 3. Total number of patients alive on different forms of renal replacement therapy on 31 December 1985: based on data from the centre questionnaire, supplemented by information from National Keymen. Total number of patients alive on renal replacement therapy at the end of 1985 is shown as an absolute number and is also expressed per million population

| Country | Patients on treatment at 31 December 1985 | | | | | Total | Per mill. pop. |
|-----------------|---|---------|-----|------|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| | Hosp. HD | Home HD | IPD | CAPD | With funct. graft | | |
| Algeria | 235 | 3 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 273 | 12.8 |
| Austria | 1 391 | 47 | 2 | 22 | 461 | 1 923 | 255.5 |
| Belgium | 2 234 | 106 | 8 | 152 | 777 | 3 277 | 332.5 |
| Bulgaria | 881 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 957 | 106.8 |
| Cyprus | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 183.5 |
| Czechoslovakia | 878 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 316 | 1 203 | 77.8 |
| Denmark | 467 | 61 | 43 | 182 | 217 | 970 | 189.8 |
| Egypt | 927 | 0 | 97 | 14 | 120 | 1 158 | 25.1 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 13 835 | 1285 | 121 | 369 | 3 028 | 18 638 | 304.5 |
| Finland | 265 | 2 | 6 | 182 | 785 | 1 240 | 253.0 |
| France | 9 918 | 2157 | 150 | 856 | 2 964 | 16 045 | 291.3 |
| German Dem Rep | 1 676 | 0 | 9 | 4 | 588 | 2 277 | 136.3 |
| Greece | 1 101 | 95 | 0 | 188 | 136 | 1 520 | 153.7 |
| Hungary | 453 | 0 | 38 | 5 | 161 | 657 | 61.4 |
| Iceland | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 66.7 |
| Ireland | 229 | 22 | 1 | 50 | 329 | 631 | 178.6 |
| Israel | 858 | 48 | 65 | 218 | 286 | 1 475 | 353.5 |
| Italy | 11 674 | 763 | 100 | 1250 | 1 347 | 15 134 | 265.4 |
| Lebanon | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 5.7 |
| Libya | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 17.1 |
| Luxembourg | 83 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 101 | 276.7 |
| Morocco | 203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 203 | 9.5 |
| Netherlands | 1 870 | 155 | 0 | 440 | 1 694 | 4 159 | 288.6 |
| Norway | 199 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 709 | 941 | 226.7 |
| Poland | 1 055 | 0 | 50 | 15 | 384 | 1 504 | 40.7 |
| Portugal | 1 823 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 187 | 2 014 | 197.4 |
| Spain | 7 872 | 290 | 50 | 545 | 2 098 | 10 855 | 281.8 |
| Sweden | 823 | 75 | 22 | 231 | 1 506 | 2 657 | 318.7 |
| Switzerland | 1 015 | 169 | 1 | 276 | 1 057 | 2 518 | 383.1 |
| Tunisia | 282 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 298 | 42.2 |
| Turkey | 774 | 0 | 79 | 12 | 104 | 969 | 20.1 |
| United Kingdom | 1 923 | 2033 | 52 | 2373 | 5 773 | 12 154 | 215.8 |
| Yugoslavia | 2 713 | 73 | 79 | 69 | 225 | 3 159 | 137.6 |
| Total Registry | 67 868 | 7445 | 986 | 7538 | 25 288 | 109 125 | 176.0 |

National Keymen. For centres which returned the centre questionnaire but failed to complete the question on new patients, the data have been treated as missing. This is not always correct, as some of these centres may indeed have had no patients commencing renal replacement therapy (RRT) in 1985. The numbers of new patients accepted onto treatment in 1985 are shown both as absolute numbers and expressed per million population [3]. The acceptance rate for new patients in 1985 exceeded 60 per million population in Austria, Belgium and Sweden.

The total number of patients alive on different forms of renal replacement therapy at the end of 1985 is shown by country in Table 3. The Table also gives the total number of patients alive on treatment per million population on 31 December 1985.

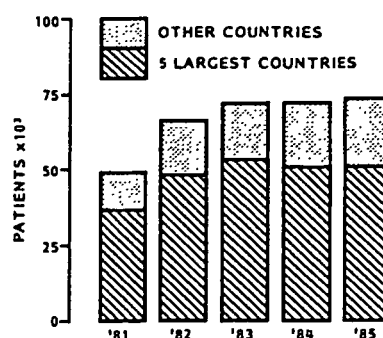


Fig. 1. Numbers of patients on haemodialysis 1981–1985, as reported on the centre questionnaire. Results for five large Western European countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom, have been shown separately.

Table 4. Number of patients alive on special forms of dialysis/haemofiltration on 31 December 1985: based on data from the centre questionnaire

| Country | Haemodialysis/haemofiltration | | | | Peritoneal dial. | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| | Bicarb. HD | Haemo-filtration | Haemodia-filtration | HD+Haemo-perfusion | CCPD | PD+HD |
| Algeria | 0 | 0 | 21 | 25 | 0 | 1 |
| Austria | 142 | 41 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 13 |
| Belgium | 886 | 76 | 79 | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 52 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 5 | 53 | 32 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 44 | 23 | 36 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Egypt | 0 | 21 | 36 | 18 | 0 | 1 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 2 657 | 799 | 324 | 103 | 14 | 33 |
| Finland | 107 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 2 471 | 201 | 163 | 6 | 40 | 5 |
| German Dem Rep | 293 | 47 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 216 | 88 | 38 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 6 | 71 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Israel | 30 | 26 | 128 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 3 035 | 484 | 383 | 43 | 10 | 4 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 16 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Morocco | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 288 | 34 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Norway | 7 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 36 | 7 | 86 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Portugal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Spain | 779 | 275 | 189 | 212 | 19 | 4 |
| Sweden | 38 | 30 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 154 | 54 | 26 | 17 | 2 | 1 |
| Tunisia | 0 | 60 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 11 | 15 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| United Kingdom | 164 | 13 | 85 | 0 | 138 | 11 |
| Yugoslavia | 56 | 87 | 40 | 56 | 3 | 7 |
| Total Registry | 11 457 | 2564 | 1807 | 598 | 257 | 111 |

The growth of the number of patients treated by haemodialysis in the years 1981–1985 is shown in Fig. 1. Results for the five largest countries reporting to the Registry, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom, are shown separately.

Table 4 shows the number of patients on special forms of dialysis or haemofiltration on 31 December 1985. The number of patients alive on bicarbonate haemodialysis increased to 11 457 compared to 7534 reported on the 1984 centre questionnaire [2]. The numbers on haemofiltration, haemodiafiltration and CCPD also increased. For the first time, the 1985 centre questionnaire requested information on patients treated by haemodialysis plus haemoperfusion, and the results are given in Table 4. The proportion of patients on haemodialysis treated by haemofiltration or bicarbonate haemodialysis increased

between 1982 and 1985 (Fig. 2). The rise was particularly notable for bicarbonate haemodialysis. Figure 3 shows that whereas the proportion of patients treated by home haemodialysis declined from 1981 to 1985, that on CAPD increased. This trend was analysed separately for five selected European countries, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Spain, and the results are given in Fig. 4. The proportion of patients treated by CAPD between 1981 and 1985 rose most dramatically in the United Kingdom.

Transplant activity in 1985, based on data from the centre questionnaire, is shown in Table 5. Wherever possible, missing information was collected through National Keymen. The use of grafts from living donors contributed substantially to the high transplantation rate in Scandinavian countries: in Norway, 50% of all first grafts performed in 1985 came from that source.

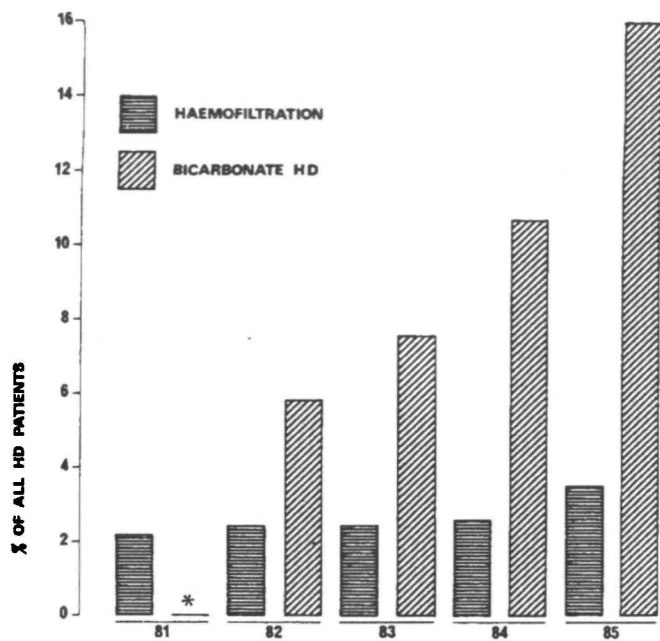


Fig. 2. The proportion of patients on haemodialysis on 31 December of each of the years 1981-1985 treated by haemofiltration and bicarbonate haemodialysis, as reported on the centre questionnaire.

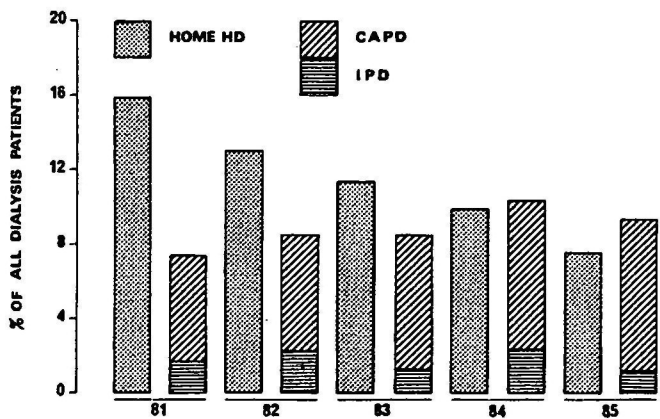


Fig. 3. The proportion of all patients on dialysis on 31 December of each of the years 1981-1985 treated by home haemodialysis, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis and intermittent peritoneal dialysis, as reported on the centre questionnaire.

Re-use of Dialysers and Dialysis Equipment

Information on use and re-use of individual dialysers is collected on the patient questionnaire. However, the 1985 centre questionnaire included a question on re-use techniques, the results of which are summarised in Table 6. The proportion of centres which replied to the question,

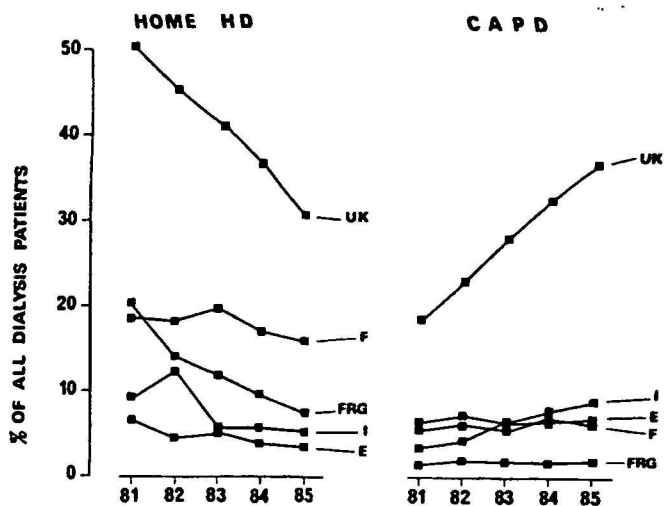


Fig. 4. The proportion of all dialysis patients treated by home haemodialysis and continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis on 31 December of each of the years 1981-1985 as reported on the centre questionnaire in five selected European countries. UK, United Kingdom; F, France; FRG, Federal Republic of Germany; I, Italy; E, Spain.

the proportion of these which reported re-use, and the techniques employed, are shown. Of the 78.9% of known centres which responded to the question, 11.7% reported re-use in 1985. Some centres indicated more than one re-use technique.

A question on dialysis equipment, included on the 1983 centre questionnaire, was repeated in 1985 [4]. The results of the latest enquiry are shown in Table 7. Results are given by country and include the proportion of centres which replied to the question, together with the numbers of the different types of dialysis machines. The proportion of these machines in homes is also indicated.

Transplantation

An important part of the centre questionnaire is devoted to transplant information (Table 5). A question on waiting lists for cadaver transplants included on the 1984 centre questionnaire was widely misunderstood, and a revised version was therefore included for a second time in 1985. The results are shown in Table 8, which gives the proportion of patients registered on a waiting list for a cadaver transplant in 1985 as reported by dialysis centres. Although the differences between countries were remarkable, they did not have a clear relationship to the overall transplantation rate.

For the first time, the 1985 centre questionnaire included a question on the proportion of patients on waiting lists for a cadaver transplant who were highly sensitised ('most recent serum reacting with more than

Table 5. Transplant activity in 1985 based on data from the centre questionnaire, supplemented by information from National Keymen. The Table gives the total number of grafts performed in 1985 as an absolute number and also expressed per million population (PMP). The total numbers of grafts performed in all years until the end of 1985 are shown in the extreme right-hand column

| Country | Cadaver | | | Living Donor | | | Total* | | Total grafts performed all years |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|------|----------------------------------|
| | 1st graft | Pats. <15 | Total CAD grafts | 1st graft | Pats. <15 | Total LD grafts | All grafts | PMP | |
| Algeria | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | <0.1 | 1 |
| Austria | 135 | 10 | 160 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 167 | 22.2 | 1 196 |
| Belgium | 216 | 21 | 248 | 40 | 5 | 42 | 290 | 29.4 | 3 354 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1.0 | 28 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 127 | 2 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 144 | 9.3 | 1 120 |
| Denmark | — | 5 | 195 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 208 | 40.7 | 2 376 |
| Egypt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 1 | 57 | 57 | 1.2 | 168 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 973 | 67 | 1160 | 61 | 8 | 63 | 1274 | 20.8 | 7 422 |
| Finland | 107 | 2 | 134 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 141 | 28.8 | 1 661 |
| France | 679 | 65 | 833 | 24 | 5 | 36 | 1157 | 21.0 | 7 067 |
| German Dem Rep | 161 | 7 | 170 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 174 | 10.4 | 1 522 |
| Greece | 9 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 31 | 3.1 | 296 |
| Hungary | 58 | 1 | 64 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 72 | 6.7 | 407 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 40 | 3 | 52 | 20 | 5 | 20 | 72 | 20.4 | 664 |
| Israel | 59 | 10 | 75 | 30 | 1 | 39 | 114 | 27.3 | 628 |
| Italy | 335 | 14 | 355 | 17 | 2 | 19 | 374 | 6.6 | 2 373 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Libya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 7 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 24.7 | 18 |
| Morocco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | — | 20 | 289 | 15 | 3 | 34 | 323 | 22.4 | — |
| Norway | 76 | 1 | 99 | 76 | 2 | 80 | 179 | 43.1 | 1 433 |
| Poland | 142 | 5 | 147 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 151 | 4.1 | 746 |
| Portugal | 94 | 2 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 9.7 | 296 |
| Spain | 739 | 36 | 825 | 49 | 10 | 55 | 956 | 24.8 | 3 919 |
| Sweden | 197 | 3 | 262 | 57 | 8 | 65 | 331 | 39.7 | 3 781 |
| Switzerland | 117 | 2 | 203 | 7 | 1 | 10 | 213 | 32.4 | 2 285 |
| Tunisia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 6 | 0 | 7 | 58 | 0 | 58 | 65 | 1.3 | 467 |
| United Kingdom | 1059 | 105 | 1367 | 178 | 7 | 188 | 1555 | 27.6 | 13 575 |
| Yugoslavia | 35 | 0 | 35 | 33 | 1 | 36 | 71 | 3.1 | 447 |
| Total Registry | 5381 | 381 | 6952 | 767 | 64 | 866 | 8237 | 13.3 | 57 250 |

*Data from centre questionnaire supplemented from other sources

— Data unavailable

80% of a random donor panel'). Table 9 shows the number of patients on a waiting list for a cadaver transplant as reported by transplant centres, and the proportion of these highly sensitised. Overall, 10.8% of patients fell into this particular category, where it is difficult to find a suitable graft.

Cyclosporin (CyA) was used as prophylactic immunosuppression after renal transplantation in approximately 50% of all transplant centres in 1983. In 1984, this figure increased to 60%, a proportion which did not change in 1985 (Fig. 5). Dosages of CyA used in the first week after transplantation have fallen within the last year (Fig. 6). An initial dosage of 14–15 mg/kg per day was by far the most frequently reported in 1984, and less than 10 mg/kg

per day was given in only a small proportion of centres. In contrast, in 1985, an initial dosage of 10–11 mg/kg per day was as frequently used as the former 'standard' dosage of 14–15 mg/kg per day, and more than one-third of all transplant centres reported initial dosages below 10 mg/kg per day.

Figure 7 shows the regimens most commonly used during the first week after grafting by units which reported use of cyclosporin in 1985. Only 5% of these centres used CyA alone, i.e. without any other immunosuppressive drug. By far the most common regime was a combination of CyA with steroids, used by 59% of all transplant centres. CyA was not used in the first week in 17% of those units reporting use of the drug in 1985, which suggests

Table 6. The proportion of centres which reported re-using dialysers in 1985, as reported on the centre questionnaire. The Table gives the number of centres which replied to this question, and the technique used by centres which reported re-use

| Country | Re-use of dialysers | | | Techniques used (<i>n</i> centres) | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| | % centres replied | Centres re-using dial. | | Manual | Re-use cycle on proportionating machine | Separate automatic machine |
| | | % | <i>n</i> | | | |
| Algeria | 85.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | 88.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 93.2 | 14.6 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Bulgaria | 92.1 | 91.4 | 32 | 21 | 3 | 6 |
| Cyprus | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 96.3 | 3.9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Denmark | 100.0 | 9.1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Egypt | 54.8 | 11.8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 74.0 | 3.3 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Finland | 92.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 85.7 | 13.0 | 24 | 18 | 1 | 3 |
| German Dem Rep | 98.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 58.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 92.3 | 8.3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Iceland | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Israel | 89.7 | 11.5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Italy | 63.5 | 5.2 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| Lebanon | 14.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 33.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 100.0 | 20.0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Morocco | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 82.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 100.0 | 11.8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 90.7 | 71.4 | 35 | 34 | 5 | 0 |
| Portugal | 77.5 | 32.3 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Spain | 87.4 | 6.9 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| Sweden | 94.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 94.7 | 19.4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Tunisia | 100.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 84.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 88.1 | 33.9 | 20 | 14 | 5 | 7 |
| Yugoslavia | 67.8 | 1.7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Registry | 78.9 | 11.7 | 181 | 120 | 21 | 47 |

that they either restricted its use for special patients or started the drug after the first week post-transplant, probably to avoid nephrotoxic effects in the early and vulnerable postoperative period. The use of 'triple drug therapy' (combination of CyA, azathioprine and steroids) was reported by 15% of centres as the most common form of immunosuppression during the first week after renal transplantation in 1985. Almost half (48%) of centres reported use of 'triple drug therapy' for prophylactic immunosuppression in one or more patients during 1985.

AIDS and Hepatitis

So far, few reports exist about infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HTLV-III/LAV) in patients on

renal replacement therapy. On the 1985 centre questionnaire, an enquiry was made about current policies in testing for HTLV-III/LAV antibodies and cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Testing for HTLV-III/LAV antibodies was reported in 'most or all patients' in 30% of all centres which answered this enquiry, while in 13%, only 'selected patients' were tested (Table 10). No testing for HTLV-III/LAV antibodies was reported by 57% of units. Practice on testing for antibodies differed markedly from country to country and was not obviously influenced by the number of deaths attributed to AIDS in patients with end-stage renal failure (Table 10). In Sweden, where no AIDS deaths were reported to the Registry in patients with end-stage renal failure, two-thirds of all centres tested for anti-HTLV-III/LAV, whereas in Italy, where two AIDS deaths were

Table 7. Summary of dialysis equipment in use in Europe at the end of 1985. The numbers of haemodialysis, haemofiltration and peritoneal dialysis machines are shown, together with the proportion of these in homes

| Country | Centres replied % | Haemodialysis machines | | | | | Haemofiltration machines | | Peritoneal dialysis machines | | Total | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Total | | | | | n | Home % | n | Home % | n | Home % |
| | | VCU n | BIC n | Vary Na n | n | Home % | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 86 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16.7 | 86 | 4.7 |
| Austria | 85 | 180 | 67 | 265 | 328 | 14.6 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 20.0 | 353 | 13.9 |
| Belgium | 93 | 415 | 237 | 262 | 705 | 8.2 | 94 | 9.6 | 17 | 17.7 | 816 | 8.6 |
| Bulgaria | 87 | 96 | 8 | 142 | 208 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 219 | 0 |
| Cyprus | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 93 | 27 | 6 | 36 | 221 | 0.9 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 233 | 0.9 |
| Denmark | 91 | 49 | 23 | 32 | 214 | 23.8 | 7 | 0 | 31 | 22.6 | 252 | 23.0 |
| Egypt | 52 | 40 | 2 | 43 | 163 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 180 | 0 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 75 | 2880 | 1332 | 4 549 | 6 729 | 16.9 | 459 | 3.5 | 192 | 7.8 | 7 380 | 15.9 |
| Finland | 96 | 37 | 55 | 59 | 206 | 1.0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 213 | 0.9 |
| France | 87 | 1921 | 879 | 1 682 | 4 067 | 43.6 | 114 | 12.3 | 202 | 15.4 | 4 383 | 41.5 |
| German Dem Rep | 91 | 9 | 57 | 270 | 409 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 37.5 | 440 | 1.4 |
| Greece | 59 | 70 | 24 | 159 | 311 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 325 | 0 |
| Hungary | 92 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 93 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 101 | 0 |
| Iceland | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ireland | 100 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 85 | 28.2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 90 | 26.7 |
| Israel | 97 | 161 | 40 | 130 | 317 | 14.2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 322 | 14.0 |
| Italy | 64 | 881 | 1122 | 2 702 | 5 003 | 14.5 | 209 | 0.5 | 357 | 5.0 | 5 569 | 13.3 |
| Lebanon | 14 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Libya | 33 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 100 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 44 | 11.4 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 51 | 9.8 |
| Morocco | 100 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 80 | 273 | 157 | 183 | 658 | 7.3 | 26 | 0 | 21 | 9.5 | 705 | 7.1 |
| Norway | 100 | 69 | 10 | 52 | 178 | 2.8 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 186 | 2.7 |
| Poland | 93 | 66 | 23 | 117 | 355 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 7.1 | 372 | 0.1 |
| Portugal | 80 | 169 | 14 | 107 | 516 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 525 | 0 |
| Spain | 86 | 935 | 359 | 1 242 | 2 900 | 9.3 | 78 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 3 082 | 8.7 |
| Sweden | 94 | 75 | 28 | 149 | 419 | 11.2 | 20 | 0 | 38 | 2.6 | 477 | 10.1 |
| Switzerland | 95 | 167 | 85 | 154 | 523 | 28.9 | 15 | 0 | 70 | 2.9 | 608 | 25.2 |
| Tunisia | 100 | 26 | 0 | 31 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 106 | 0 |
| Turkey | 63 | 29 | 2 | 42 | 123 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 126 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 85 | 842 | 191 | 1008 | 3364 | 57.4 | 23 | 0 | 185 | 17.3 | 3572 | 54.9 |
| Yugoslavia | 64 | 288 | 24 | 369 | 1 899 | 2.4 | 24 | 4.2 | 8 | 12.5 | 1 931 | 2.4 |
| Total Registry | 78 | 9741 | 4762 | 13 813 | 31 072 | 20.5 | 1156 | 3.6 | 1326 | 9.1 | 33 554 | 19.5 |

VCU, volume controlled ultrafiltration monitor; BIC, bicarbonate dialysate module; Vary Na, variable dialysate sodium concentration

reported, only one-third of centres reported testing. In Norway, unlike Sweden, few 'selected' patients were tested in 1985.

Figure 8 shows the number of new cases of hepatitis B diagnosed in the years 1980–1985 in both patients and staff, expressed per thousand patients on hospital haemodialysis at the end of each year. The ratio in patients declined rapidly from about 44 per thousand in 1980 to 24 per thousand in 1982, and subsequently remained stable. A decline in the ratio for staff was also observed in this period. However, large variations in the frequency of hepatitis were still found between countries (Table 11). The ratio of cases of hepatitis B per thousand alive on hospital haemodialysis in 1985 exceeded 100 in Czechoslovakia, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, and

Tunisia. Similarly, high rates for cases among staff were observed in Algeria, the German Democratic Republic, and Poland.

Paediatric Information

Each year, the centre questionnaire contains a section requesting information on the treatment of children by dialysis and transplantation. Table 12 shows new paediatric patients accepted for renal replacement therapy in 1985 by type of centre, self-defined as specialised for paediatric patients or not, on the centre questionnaire. The total number of new patients include those taken on from foreign countries who were not included in the calculation

Table 8. Proportion of dialysis patients on a waiting list for cadaver transplant as reported by dialysis centres on the 1985 centre questionnaire

| Country | Per cent patients | Country patients | Per cent |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|
| Algeria | 22.0 | Italy | 17.7 |
| Austria | 30.6 | Lebanon | 6.7 |
| Belgium | 13.2 | Libya | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 20.8 | Luxembourg | 25.8 |
| Cyprus | 38.5 | Morocco | 8.6 |
| Czechoslovakia | 52.8 | Netherlands | 31.0 |
| Denmark | 25.4 | Norway | 41.4 |
| Egypt | 1.4 | Poland | 65.8 |
| Fed. Rep Germany | 20.3 | Portugal | 25.1 |
| Finland | 45.3 | Spain | 43.9 |
| France | 15.4 | Sweden | 25.9 |
| German Dem Rep | 28.4 | Switzerland | 21.7 |
| Greece | 16.8 | Tunisia | 21.8 |
| Hungary | 58.1 | Turkey | 35.1 |
| Iceland | 0 | United Kingdom | 41.5 |
| Ireland | 46.0 | Yugoslavia | 32.4 |
| Israel | 16.8 | | |
| | | Total Registry | 25.6 |

Table 9. The number of patients on a waiting list for a cadaver transplant, and the proportion highly sensitised as reported by transplant units on the 1985 centre questionnaire

| Country | Number on waiting list | Per cent highly sensitised |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Algeria | 32 | 25.0 |
| Austria | 515 | 15.2 |
| Belgium | 378 | 9.3 |
| Bulgaria | 486 | 0.8 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 530 | 10.6 |
| Denmark | 84 | 23.8 |
| Egypt | 3 | 0 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 4 054 | 4.7 |
| Finland | 186 | 22.0 |
| France | 2 347 | 17.9 |
| German Dem Rep | 447 | 21.0 |
| Greece | 110 | 8.2 |
| Hungary | 464 | 11.2 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 147 | 19.1 |
| Israel | 127 | 14.2 |
| Italy | 1 928 | 9.2 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 22 | 4.6 |
| Morocco | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 659 | 19.9 |
| Norway | 110 | 11.8 |
| Poland | 1 448 | 7.5 |
| Portugal | 677 | 4.7 |
| Spain | 4 284 | 10.7 |
| Sweden | 358 | 10.3 |
| Switzerland | 173 | 19.8 |
| Tunisia | 13 | 0 |
| Turkey | 326 | 3.1 |
| United Kingdom | 2 675 | 13.5 |
| Yugoslavia | 1 089 | 12.4 |
| Total Registry | 23 672 | 10.8 |

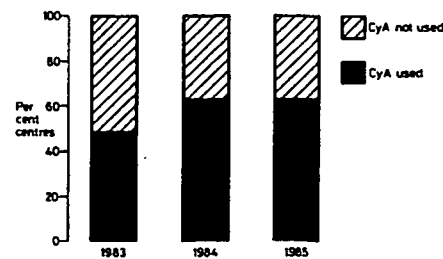


Fig. 5. The proportion of transplant centres which reported use of cyclosporin for prophylactic immunosuppression on the centre questionnaire in 1983, 1984 and 1985.

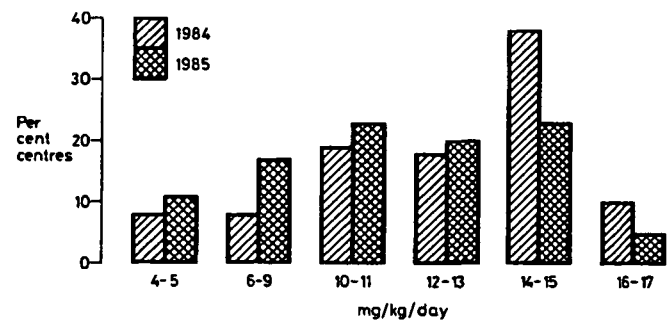


Fig. 6. Frequency distribution of oral dose of cyclosporin 'most commonly used' in the first week post-transplant, as reported by transplant centres on the 1984 and 1985 centre questionnaire.

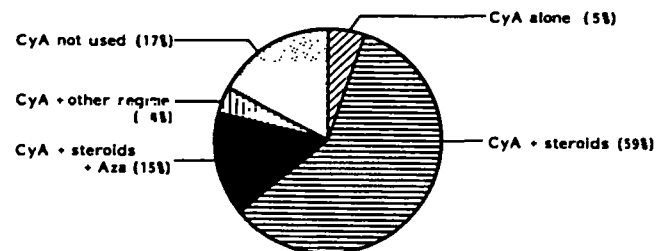


Fig. 7. Regimen most commonly used for prophylactic immunosuppression during the first week after transplant by centres which reported use of cyclosporin (CyA) on the 1985 centre questionnaire. Aza, azathioprine.

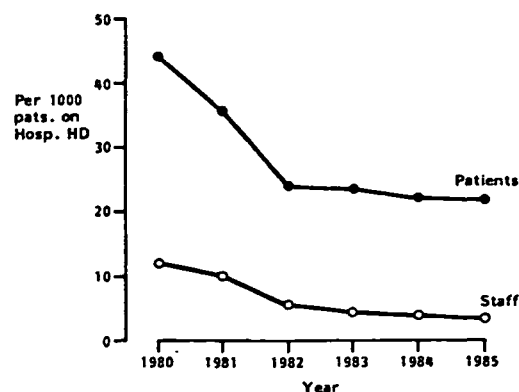


Fig. 8. New cases of hepatitis B diagnosed in patients and staff in each of the years 1980-1985, expressed per thousand patients on hospital haemodialysis at the end of each year.

Table 10. Summary of information on AIDS provided on the 1985 centre questionnaire. The Table shows practice of centres in testing for HTLV-III/LAV antibodies by country. Cases of AIDS and deaths from the disease in patients on renal replacement therapy are also shown. The proportion of centres which responded to the section on AIDS is given by country

| Country | Testing for AIDS (% centres) | | | Cases of AIDS (n) | | % Centres replied |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | No testing | In selected patients | In most or all patients | Suspected cases | Deaths | |
| Algeria | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71.4 |
| Austria | 16 | 8 | 76 | 8 | 0 | 92.6 |
| Belgium | 46 | 6 | 48 | 3 | 0 | 89.8 |
| Bulgaria | 93 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 71.1 |
| Cyprus | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75.0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88.9 |
| Denmark | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 90.9 |
| Egypt | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38.7 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 39 | 18 | 43 | 22 | 2 | 74.6 |
| Finland | 62 | 12 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 96.3 |
| France | 33 | 15 | 52 | 31 | 4 | 83.8 |
| German Dem Rep | 94 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 96.3 |
| Greece | 28 | 3 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 54.9 |
| Hungary | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76.9 |
| Iceland | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Ireland | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Israel | 78 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 93.1 |
| Italy | 59 | 9 | 32 | 13 | 2 | 62.5 |
| Lebanon | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14.3 |
| Libya | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33.3 |
| Luxembourg | 40 | 20 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Morocco | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Netherlands | 83 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 78.0 |
| Norway | 82 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100.0 |
| Poland | 88 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 90.7 |
| Portugal | 36 | 9 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 82.5 |
| Spain | 60 | 31 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 81.9 |
| Sweden | 24 | 3 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 97.1 |
| Switzerland | 53 | 17 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 94.7 |
| Tunisia | 50 | 13 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 80.0 |
| Turkey | 85 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 68.4 |
| United Kingdom | 70 | 22 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 88.1 |
| Yugoslavia | 85 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 62.1 |
| Total Registry | 57 | 13 | 30 | 127 | 10 | 76.4 |

of acceptance rate per million child population (pmcp) given in the Table.

Table 13 shows the numbers of patients aged less than 15 years alive on any form of dialysis/haemofiltration at the end of 1985 by type of centre. The proportion of these children treated in specialised paediatric centres (self-defined on the centre questionnaire) is given.

Conclusions

In recent years the EDTA centre questionnaire has become an increasingly important source of demographic information about renal replacement therapy. It is possible to collect and analyse these questionnaires long before data from the individual patient questionnaire

becomes available. Figures from the two sources often vary, for reasons outlined above, with centre questionnaire data producing slightly higher numbers for patients on renal replacement therapy than the patient questionnaire.

Active steps are taken to ascertain information on units which do not return the centre questionnaire, through the National Keymen. However, even these measures do not produce complete coverage, and the shortfall in data varies from country to country (Table 1). It is in the mutual interest of the renal care community at large to provide as comprehensive data as possible to the EDTA Registry, and the Registration Committee therefore welcomes suggestions on how completeness and quality of information may be improved.

Table 11. Hepatitis diagnosed in patients and staff in 1985 as reported on the centre questionnaire. The numbers of cases of hepatitis B are shown in absolute numbers and also expressed per thousand patients on hospital haemodialysis at the end of the year. Numbers of cases of hepatitis A and hepatitis non-A non-B are also shown

| Country | Patients | | | | Staff | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Hep B | Cases/1000 pats on Hosp. HD | Hep A | Hep non-A non-B | Hep B | Cases/1000 pats on Hosp. HD | Hep A | Hep non-A non-B |
| Algeria | 18 | 76.6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 21.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | 44 | 33.0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 38 | 17.8 | 2 | 21 | 2 | 0.9 | 3 | 2 |
| Bulgaria | 16 | 18.2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4.5 | 1 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 2 | 16.4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 105 | 119.6 | 7 | 15 | 13 | 14.8 | 0 | 1 |
| Denmark | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Egypt | 96 | 103.6 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5.4 | 0 | 1 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 68 | 5.0 | 2 | 82 | 4 | 0.3 | 0 | 5 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 89 | 9.1 | 4 | 133 | 2 | 2.0 | 0 | 4 |
| German Dem Rep | 184 | 109.8 | 4 | 31 | 62 | 37.0 | 0 | 5 |
| Greece | 9 | 8.2 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 17 | 37.5 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 19.9 | 0 | 1 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Israel | 4 | 4.7 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Italy | 144 | 12.5 | 0 | 155 | 15 | 1.3 | 2 | 9 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 1 | 16.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 4 | 48.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Morocco | 3 | 32.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 3 | 1.9 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 89 | 85.4 | 0 | 4 | 38 | 36.5 | 2 | 1 |
| Portugal | 51 | 28.0 | 2 | 43 | 22 | 12.1 | 1 | 0 |
| Spain | 96 | 13.1 | 3 | 139 | 14 | 1.9 | 2 | 5 |
| Sweden | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Tunisia | 30 | 106.4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 54 | 79.6 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 8.8 | 0 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 6 | 3.1 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Yugoslavia | 212 | 78.1 | 21 | 5 | 30 | 11.1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total Registry | 1384 | 21.0 | 54 | 744 | 236 | 3.6 | 11 | 38 |

Table 12. Number of new paediatric patients accepted onto renal replacement therapy in specialised (with number of specialised units shown in brackets) and non-specialised centres in 1985. The Table is based on information provided on the 1985 centre questionnaire and also shows the total number of new patients per million child population (PMCP). The number of new patients from foreign countries is shown separately and was not included in the calculation of the acceptance rate PMCP

| Country | Patients in specialised centres (n centres) | Patients in non-specialised centres | Total n patients | Patients PMCP | Foreign new patients |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Algeria | 10 (2) | 1 | 11 | 1.2 | 0 |
| Austria | 0 (0) | 6 | 6 | 3.5 | 1 |
| Belgium | 13 (4) | 0 | 13 | 5.2 | 3 |
| Bulgaria | 3 (1) | 0 | 3 | 1.0 | 1 |
| Cyprus | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 5 (2) | 2 | 7 | 1.9 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0 (0) | 9 | 9 | 9.0 | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 (0) | 8 | 8 | 0.5 | 0 |

Table 12 continued top of next page

Table 12. (Continued)

| Country | Patients in specialised centres (n centres) | Patients in non-specialised centres | Total n patients | Patients PMCP | Foreign new patients |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Fed Rep Germany | 45 (14) | 8 | 53 | 5.0 | 4 |
| Finland | 2 (1) | 1 | 3 | 3.1 | 0 |
| France | 79 (17) | 11 | 90 | 6.3 | 14 |
| German Dem Rep | 14 (4) | 2 | 16 | 4.7 | 1 |
| Greece | 3 (1) | 2 | 5 | 2.3 | 0 |
| Hungary | 6 (1) | 6 | 12 | 4.7 | 1 |
| Iceland | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 7 (1) | 0 | 7 | 5.6 | 1 |
| Israel | 5 (3) | 5 | 10 | 7.2 | 0 |
| Italy | 26 (9) | 28 | 54 | 4.0 | 5 |
| Lebanon | 0 (0) | 2 | 2 | 1.9 | 0 |
| Libya | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Morocco | 0 (0) | 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 21 (4) | 0 | 21 | 6.4 | 2 |
| Norway | 0 (0) | 4 | 4 | 4.6 | 0 |
| Poland | 27 (7) | 1 | 28 | 3.0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 4 (2) | 3 | 7 | 2.9 | 0 |
| Spain | 20 (8) | 15 | 35 | 3.5 | 0 |
| Sweden | 0 (1) | 12 | 12 | 7.7 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 6 (3) | 1 | 7 | 6.3 | 0 |
| Tunisia | 0 (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 0 (1) | 10 | 10 | 0.5 | 0 |
| United Kingdom | 59 (9) | 18 | 77 | 6.5 | 3 |
| Yugoslavia | 11 (2) | 9 | 20 | 3.4 | 1 |
| Total Registry | 366 (97) | 165 | 531 | | 37 |

Table 13. The number of children on dialysis on 31 December 1985 shown by type of centre. The Table is based on information provided on the 1985 centre questionnaire and also shows the proportion of children dialysed in specialised paediatric centres

| Country | Children on dialysis on 31 December 1985 | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Specialised centres | Non-specialised centres | Total | % Treated in specialised centres |
| Algeria | 10 | 5 | 15 | 67 |
| Austria | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Belgium | 24 | 2 | 26 | 92 |
| Bulgaria | 3 | 3 | 6 | 50 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3 | 2 | 5 | 60 |
| Denmark | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Egypt | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Fed Rep Germany | 77 | 14 | 91 | 85 |
| Finland | 1 | 2 | 3 | 33 |
| France | 183 | 33 | 216 | 85 |
| German Dem Rep | 33 | 2 | 35 | 94 |
| Greece | 2 | 4 | 6 | 33 |
| Hungary | 3 | 7 | 10 | 30 |
| Iceland | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Ireland | 1 | 3 | 4 | 25 |
| Israel | 13 | 6 | 19 | 68 |
| Italy | 60 | 36 | 96 | 63 |
| Lebanon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Table 13 continued top of next page

Table 13. (Continued)

| Country | Children on dialysis on 31 December 1985 | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Specialised centres | Non-specialised centres | Total | % Treated in specialised centres |
| Morocco | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 41 | 0 | 41 | 100 |
| Norway | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Poland | 39 | 4 | 43 | 91 |
| Portugal | 19 | 9 | 28 | 68 |
| Spain | 43 | 32 | 75 | 57 |
| Sweden | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 14 | 1 | 15 | 93 |
| Tunisia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Turkey | 4 | 10 | 14 | 29 |
| United Kingdom | 96 | 31 | 127 | 76 |
| Yugoslavia | 16 | 13 | 29 | 55 |
| Total Registry | 685 | 249 | 934 | 73 |

This paper has summarised information obtained on the 1985 EDTA centre questionnaire, and discussed trends in renal replacement therapy: the growth in numbers treated by haemodialysis (including the special forms), the declining importance of home haemodialysis, the growth of CAPD and the remarkable transplantation rates achieved by some countries.

Where possible, comparisons have been made between countries. Interpretation of the trends and differences demonstrated is difficult because of the many economic, social and medical factors that influence the pattern of renal replacement services offered in different parts of Europe. The data are presented in order that individual

countries may review their own performance and perhaps learn from different patterns of care offered elsewhere.

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